



STOP THE ARMY WORM.

Watch Meadows Closely—Spray, Poisoned Bait, and Ditch Traps Will Control the Pest.

Watchfulness is the first weapon to use against the army worms. Upon the discovery of the pest in its young or stages depends very largely the possibility of stamping out infestation before serious injury to crops has occurred, declare entomologists of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Army worms are the young of certain moths or millers that fly only at night. The eggs from which the army worms hatch are commonly laid on grasses or grasslike grains and the tiny caterpillars, upon hatching, feed for several days near the ground, hidden by overhanging grasses or grains. They may escape notice until nearly full grown, by which time they have become widely distributed over the infested fields.

Meadows should be examined frequently during the spring and early summer months, particularly those planted to timothy, bluegrass, wheat, and especially millet. One should not be satisfied with looking merely at the surface of the stand; the thicker and longer the growth, the greater the danger from the army worm. The grain or grass should be parted with the hands in various parts of the field and the lower portions of the growth examined closely, in order that the presence of the small, greenish caterpillars may be discovered. If these be found in any number the area covered by the infestation should be determined and rigorous action taken at once to destroy the worms before they become large enough to begin their journey to other portions of the field. If the infested spot be small, the grass or grain can be mowed off and straw scattered over the spot and burned, thus destroying the worms.

If the caterpillars have become distributed over a considerable area this can be marked off by stakes and the crop sprayed heavily with a mixture of Paris green at the rate of 1 pound to 50 gallons of water. If tender plants, such as corn, are to be sprayed, 2 pounds of freshly slaked lime should be added to 50 gallons of the mixture, to prevent burning of the foliage.

In case the worms are crawling in a body around them with a furrow of dirt and crush them with a leg drag as they fall into it. If shallow pot holes are sunk in the bottom of the ditch at intervals of about 20 feet the worms will crawl along the ditch bottom and fall into the holes, where they may be destroyed.

Poisoned baits of varying composition have long been used as a means of destroying the many different species of cutworms and also the army worm. An effective bait of this kind may be prepared and used as follows: To 50 pounds of wheat bran and 1 pound of Paris green or 2 pounds of arsenate of lead add the juice of one half dozen oranges or lemons. Then bring the mass to a stiff dough by adding low-grade molasses or syrup, preferably molasses, and scatter the mixture broadcast in small pieces throughout the infested field. This poisoned bait may be used safely in alfalfa and corn fields where it is desired, if possible, to save the crop for forage purposes.

In case this poison is used, care should be exercised in preventing stock from gaining access to the poisoned grass or grain and being injured or killed by eating it. It is far better to sacrifice a portion of the crop, if the destruction of the pest can be accomplished, because if army worms are not destroyed they will take the crop away and probably devastate other portions of the farm.

Additional information regarding the army worm may be obtained from Farmers' Bulletin 73, which will be sent on application to the Department of Agriculture.

GREEN FORAGE CROPS LOWER COST OF PORK.

Pork production is cheaper with grain and green forage crops than with grain alone. Some grain is necessary for fattening hogs on pasture. Clover and alfalfa rank among the best crops for swine pasture.

An acre of clover had a value, in replacing corn in ration, of \$101.02 in one test made by the Ohio Agricultural Experiment station, with corn valued at \$1.68 a bushel. Red clover ranked first among swine forage crops in tests made at the Experimental station. Rape, soybeans and bluegrass followed in order of efficiency. While alfalfa was not tested, it usually ranks a little above clover.

The number of hogs an acre of pasture will carry is influenced by their age and thriftiness, the amount of for-

age produced, the amount and nature of the concentrates fed, and other factors. When given somewhat less than a full feed of grain, from 8 to 14 fall or winter pigs and 12 to 20 spring pigs may ordinarily be pastured on an acre of average clover or alfalfa, and from 500 to 600 pounds of pork should be produced.

Prices of grain and amount of pasture determine largely the quantity of concentrates to feed hogs on forage. It is doubtful whether less than half of a full feed should be given hogs on pasture if intended for market. Exclusive pasture feed results in slow gains.

Sheep sorrel can not be entirely exterminated by mowing, but it can be greatly weakened. The weed should be mown as soon as the flowering stalks have attained full size, but before they have commenced to turn red.

WOOL PRODUCTION.

Cooperation of Wool Growers in Handling the Clip Urged as a Means of Increasing Profits.

The wool grower has under the present system no way of ascertaining whether or not the manufacturer is satisfied with his product. In consequence, improper methods of preparing the wool for shipment cost him from one to three cents a pound, for the manufacturer is frequently put to an extra expense, against which, of course, he protects himself by lowering the price to the grower. The grower does not often sell direct to the manufacturer, does not thoroughly understand the various processes through which the wool passes after leaving his hands, and remains ignorant, therefore, of the need for improvement in his methods.

To remedy this condition some form of cooperation among wool growers in any given region is urged in a publication of the United States Department of Agriculture, Bulletin 287, "The Wool Grower and the Wool Trade." The individual alone can do little to improve matters, for his clip is likely to be too small to induce the buyers to make any alteration in wool values. With cooperation, however, it should be possible to prepare the entire clip of any section, so that the reputation of its wool would be enhanced and the growers obtain the full market value of their product. A sufficient number of wool growers should be included in each cooperative association to enable at least 4,000 or 5,000 pounds of each of the various grades to be marketed at one time.

Cooperation will do little good, however, unless the individual growers follow improved methods of handling the clip. An instance of the present low price of American wool as compared with foreign is given in the bulletin already mentioned. Two lots of wool of the same grade, one of them from Idaho and the other from Australia, were purchased by a Philadelphia manufacturer—the American at 13.12 cents a pound and the foreign at 29 cents a pound, before scouring. In the American fleece the kind of wool that this manufacturer really wanted amounted to 86.79 per cent of the total; in the foreign fleece to 98.36 per cent. A more accurate system of grading had given this manufacturer 12 per cent more of what he wanted from the American methods. In consequence the foreign sheep grower got the larger price for his fleece. The manufacturer paid for the imported wool 28 cents a pound and for the domestic wool 18.12 cents a pound—a difference of 9.12 cents. By the time shrinkage "off sorts," etc., had been deducted, however, the cost per clean pound to the manufacturer of the wool he wanted was 41.32 cents for the American fleece and 44.69 cents for the imported—a difference of only 3.37 cents. It may have cost the foreign grower a little more to prepare his fleece, but he more than recovered this in the higher price he sold it for.

If American growers were in a position to understand a little better the needs of the manufacturer and the reasons for his preference for properly graded and packed fleeces, they would unquestionably be much more willing to alter their methods. The bulletin of the Department of Agriculture already mentioned gives in considerable detail much information on these points. It also suggests 15 rules for the woolgrower, which, it is said, no one can afford to neglect if he is at all solicitous of the reputation of his clip. These rules are:

1. Adhere to a settled policy of breeding the type of sheep suitable to the locality.
2. Sack lambs, ewes, wethers, and all buck or very oily fleeces separately. If the bucks or part of the ewes or wethers have wool of widely different kind from the remainder of the flock, shear such separately and mark the wool in separate sacks so mark-

3. Shear a black sheep at one time, preferably last, and put the wool in separate sacks.
4. Remove and sack separately all tags and then allow no tag discount upon the clip as a whole.
5. Have slatted floors in the holding pens.
6. Use a smooth, light, and hard-glazed (preferably paper) twine.
7. Securely knot the string on each fleece.
8. Turn sacks wrong side out and shake well before filling.
9. Keep wool dry at all times.
10. Make the brands on the sheep as small as possible, and use a branding material that will scour out.
11. Know the grade and value of your wool and price it accordingly.
12. Do not sweat sheep excessively before shearing.
13. Keep the coral sweepings out of the wool.
14. Do not sell the wool before it is grown.
15. When all these rules are followed, place your personal brand or your name upon the bags or bales.

A GOOD DAY FOR WARS.

This Colored Man Was as Non-Committal as a Born Diplomat.

There was nothing in sight against the wall of the general store, reading yesterday's paper. It was a clear, warm day. Inside the store the postmaster could be heard sorting the mail, but without everything was still and peaceful. At last there was a clatter and a rattle, and from somewhere there appeared a negro driving an unpainted wagon drawn by a mule. He drew up with a loud whoa in front of the store.

"Major!" he called.

No response.

"Major! Doan' wan' ter 'sturb yo' major."

No response.

The major heard at last.

"Hello, uncle!" he said. "What can I do for you?"

"Doan' wan' ter 'sturb yo' major, but is dey any news in de paper?"

"No," said the major, "no, there isn't any news today. Yes, there is, too. There's a war between France and Morocco."

"A dat so?" said the negro. "A dat so, an' is dere really a wah, with fightin' and blood-killin'?"

"A real war," repeated the major.

"Golly!" said the negro, gathering up his reins. "Whar did yo' say dat wah was major?"

"Morocco," said the major, turning again to the sheet.

"Well," said the colored man, "dey sattenly has got a fine day for it. Glad dat!" And he clattered down the road.

Payment in Advance.

It takes imagination and courage to make a squealing reply to a "fresh" young man. In this case he was from out of town, says a writer in Tit-Bits, and adorned with a big green necktie and accompanied by his "best girl," he sat down at a restaurant table to order a meal. "Waiter," he said, when that individual came up, "I want you to bring me a grilled crocodile."

"Yessir," replied the waiter, perfectly unmoved.

"And, waiter, bring it with butter."

"Yessir."

Then he stood there like a statue for a minute.

"Well," said the young man, "aren't you going to bring it?"

"Yessir."

"Why don't you, then?"

"Orders is, sir, that we get pay in advance for crocodiles, sir. Crocodiles with butter, sir, are fifteen hundred pounds and twopenny. If you take it without butter, sir, it is only fifteen hundred pounds, sir."

The waiter did not smile, but the girl did, and the young man climbed down.

A Judicial Expert.

The native with a stogie met the native with a pipe.

"Howdy, Zeb?" quoth the stogie native. "Hear 'bout th' fuss down to th' court-house?"

"Nope," drawled the man with the pipe. "What was it about?"

"Why, Jim Simpson has been suing Abner Hawley for alienatin' th' affections of his wife, an' Judge Musgrove told th' jury to bring in a verdict of six cents damages, 'cause he thought that was all the damage was worth to Jim. An' Jim's wife got mad an' threw a chair at the Judge, an' he had her arrested an' put in the cooler."

"But didn't th' Judge go a leetle too far when he fixed her value so low?"

"Not at all, not at all. Y' see, he was her first husband."

Try the Free Trader-Journal Want Ad for results.

Classified Advertising

WANTED

WANTED—A boy to work in printing office.

WANTED—I want to write your fire insurance policy next time you need one. I offer the service of a well equipped office, a knowledge of the fire insurance business, experience, best of companies; help in time of fire, etc., etc. Call or send for me at any time. T. B. FARRELL, College Building, Tel. 648-W.

WANTED—Girl for general housework. Mrs. W. H. Knowles, phone 15 or 30.

WORK WANTED—By woman to do washing, cleaning, etc. Address 115 Marquette street.

FOR RENT

FOR RENT—Heated office in Gleim Building, at \$10 per month. GEORGE J. GLEIM.

FOR RENT—120-acre farm, bottom land. Also cottage, N. Side, \$14, and one on So. Side, \$10. Also houses, \$18 to \$30 per mo. W. B. Pusey, Claus Bldg., 123 Main St.

FOR RENT—Modern houses in South East and West Ottawa. Prices right. J. O. Harris & Son.

FOR RENT—A three-room cottage nicely furnished, located at 514 1/2 St. Ave. Wm. Jamison, 309 Armoury block, Ottawa, Ill.

FOR RENT—Neat nice 5 room cottage on DeLeon street, pleasant neighborhood, \$16. W. B. Pusey, Claus Bldg., 123 Main St.

FOR RENT—West half of double house, 422 Congress St.; \$27.50 per month; immediate possession; eight rooms, furnace and bath; best place now vacant, east, at price. Key at 417 Pearl St. T. B. FARRELL, College Building, Tel. 648-W.

FOR RENT—Four rooms, cellar with cement floor and chimney; 1517 West Madison; newly overhauled; like new; \$14; will sell \$1,400; \$400 down and \$10 per month; lot 50x150; cement walks, etc. T. B. FARRELL, College Building.

FOR RENT—The John Reardon home, 311 Congress St.; 7 rooms, furnace, bath; good order; immediate possession; \$25 per month; garage if desired. \$3 extra. T. B. FARRELL, College Building, Tel. 648-W.

FOR RENT—Houses, Improvements consist of hard and soft water, artistic water bath, electric lights, furnace, etc. In good community. Inquire of M. N. Armstrong.

FOR RENT—Three furnished rooms for light housekeeping, \$2.00 per week. Call 115 Marquette street.

LOST

LOST OR STOLEN—Saturday, from in front of the Fair Dealer office, a girl's bicycle. Notify chief of police or call Phone 22.

Sorrel can be destroyed by spraying with a solution of sulphate of iron (copperas) made at the rate of two pounds per gallon of water. The treatment will not permanently injure grass and will destroy the weed if repeated as often as the sorrel tries to send out new leaves. Iron sulphate is deadly to clovers and to many broad-leaved weeds, but is not injurious to animals or to the soil. The spraying method is useful where the sorrel occurs simply as patches in a good stand of grass, or for working around rocks and fences.

Everybody can! Put your spare time into cans and jars.

FOR SALE

Advertisements will be inserted in this column not exceeding five lines, three times, 30c; one week, 60c. Each line over five, 10c per week additional. All advertisements in this column must be paid in advance. No advertisement will be inserted in this column for less than 30c.

FOR SALE

FARMS.

FOR SALE—Twelve acres within easy walking distance of business center; very best quality of soil. Especially desirable for market gardening and poultry raising. Can be had at a bargain. Don't wait too long if you want it. J. O. Harris & Son, Telephone 957-W.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—We have two small tracts within the city limits of Ottawa, consisting of about 1 acre on North side without improvements equal to about 7 lots suitable for poultry and vegetable raising; can be had for \$100.00 per lot. The owner is a non-resident and wants to sell. The other tract consists of 10 to 12 acres with small house on West side. Both of these would sell as lots for double the price we are asking. Better look into this! J. O. Harris & Son, Telephone 957-W.

FOR SALE—Farms, 250 acres, build ing new, worth \$10,000, near Ottawa; price \$175 per acre. 200 acres, highly improved, near market; \$300 per acre. 114 acres, 3 miles of town, 8 miles of Ottawa, fairly improved; \$29,000. W. B. Pusey, 123 Main St., Ottawa, Ill.

LOTS

FOR SALE—We have several lots for sale that will average about one acre of land; can be had now for \$600.00. Easy payments; would be especially desirable for poultry or market garden. Tel. 957-W. J. O. Harris & Son, 123 W. Main St.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—Old papers, clean and folded. Tied up in 100 packages. Call at Free Trader-Journal office.

FOR SALE—Shoe shining stand at the north side of the opera house block. If removed it will answer for a chicken house or storage room. Apply Nick Tremes.

FOR SALE—Gray team of horses. Call Standard Oil Company.

FOR SALE—Piano, Cable-Nelson; leaving city; will sell at sacrifice if taken at once. Call 914-5.

MISCELLANEOUS

CASH FOR OLD TEETH—(broken or not)—1 pay \$200 to \$25.00 per set, also highest prices for Bridges, crowns, Watches, Diamonds, Old Gold, Silver and Platinum. Send now and receive CASH by return mail, your goods returned if price is unsatisfactory. L. Mazer, 2007 S. 5th street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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FOR SALE

HOUSES

FOR SALE—Three houses in East Ottawa; all modern improvements; garages. Prices reasonable. Miss Gertrude Harris.

FOR SALE—New 8-room house in West Ottawa; hot water heat, bath room, laundry, hot and cold soft water on three floors; \$5,000. Miss Gertrude Harris.

FOR SALE—8-room house in Center Ottawa; modern improvements; hardwood floors in all rooms and closets; new garage. Miss Gertrude Harris.

FOR SALE—Fine residence, all modern conveniences and barn, in fine location, First avenue, South Ottawa, \$6,000. Also another completely modern bungalow, corner lot and garage, all new, \$6,500. W. B. Pusey, Claus building, 123 Main street.

FOR SALE—Five room house and very large lot at edge of town, small taxes, house is newly painted, \$1,000. Also a large 1-story cottage, three good lots, \$1,500. W. B. Pusey, real estate and insurance, Claus building.

FOR SALE—New residence in South Ottawa. This property consists of a new six-room house and bath, just completed; all modern in every respect. Electric lights, furnace, bath, city water, concrete walks and a good barn. Call Linna M. Perrot.

FOR SALE—6 room house and barn on Jackson street. 60 foot front, fruit and shade trees. The place must be sold this week. No reasonable offer refused. Address K, this office.

FOR SALE OR RENT—Zimmer home, 645 Chapel St.; 7 rooms, furnace and bath; barn; large lot; immediate possession; \$20. T. B. FARRELL, College Building, Tel. 648-W.

FOR SALE—I have a real bargain in East Ottawa; comparatively new house, in fine order; two-story, strictly modern; occupied by owner; never rented; \$3,100; extra lot adjoining if desired cheap; Come in and get further details. T. B. FARRELL, College Building, Tel. 648-W.

FOR SALE—In ideal location, modern house; large lot, near street car, close to bluff; paying and all special assessments paid; on one of best streets in So. Ottawa; price right. Also a fine residence on Ottawa Av. at bargain. W. B. Pusey, 123 Main St., Ottawa, Ill.

FOR SALE—Roomy residence, all modern, barn and alley; good lot; in fine location; So. Ottawa; price right. Also a new 7-room bungalow, strictly modern; fine large lot and garage; this is an ideal home place; price right. W. B. Pusey, 123 Main St., Ottawa, Ill.

FOR SALE—A five-room house, large lot, some fruit trees, at edge of town; taxes small; price \$1,000. Also new 3-room cottage at edge of So. Ottawa; quite modern and two lots; \$1,750. W. B. Pusey, 123 Main St., Claus Bldg.

Omens on Horses.

There are several omens dealing with horses. A warrior likes his mount to neigh before going into battle, as this is a sign of victory. To meet a piebald horse is lucky, and if you meet another soon after you may express any wish and get it granted. A horse with a white star on its forehead is another lucky sign, but to meet a white horse means bad luck, unless one spits at it. This averts the ill luck. Another bad sign is for a horse to neigh opposite the door of a house. It means sickness to one of the inmates.

Professional Cards

M. N. ARMSTRONG, Attorney at law, 210-211 Moloney Bldg., Ottawa, Illinois. Telephone Office, 375-W. Residence, 312-Y.

L. W. BREWER, Attorney and counselor at law and solicitor in chancery. Will practice law in the several courts and in the federal courts. Special attention given to all real estate cases of La Salle and adjoining counties, including drainage questions.

T. W. BURROWS, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, office, at residence, 810 Columbus street. Office hours, 1 to 2 p. m.

DOCTOR CARTER, Osteopathic physician, 402-3-4 Moloney Bldg., Ottawa, Ill. Office: Office, 285-R; residence, 367-E.

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EASTBOUND.

Eastbound cars leave Ottawa station for Marshall, Seneca, Morris, Minooka, Rockdale and Joliet, Ill., in a. m. 5:45, 6:10, 7:50, 8:50, 11:50; in p. m. 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:50, 5:50, 8:00, 11:00.

WESTBOUND.

Westbound cars leave Ottawa station for Utica, La Salle, Peru, Spring Valley, Laud, De Pue, Bureau, Princeton in a. m. 5:10, 5:50, 6:50, 7:30, 8:30, 10:50, 11:50, in p. m. 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:50, 5:50, 8:00, 11:00.

SOUTHBOUND.

Southbound cars leave Ottawa station for Grand Ridge McKinley Park and Streator in a. m. 5:50, 7:50, 9:50, 11:50, in p. m. 1:50, 3:50, 5:00, 11:00.

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